With all deference to the statement of the senator from New Hampshire, that this is for purposes which he has stated, I feel authorized, from a knowledge of the circumstances of the case, to denyit out-and-out. The appropriation was made by the House of Representatives, upon a full consideration of the matter, for the purposes to which it is to be applied; and unless it is intended to cramp the operation of the Administration and the Government, I hope it will be allowed to pass. I do not care how long it is discussed, if gentlemen undertake to discuss it unnecessarily. I regret that the California business is posponed, but we must have action upon this bill. e must have action upon this bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GWIN. Mr. President, I am not opposed

to this bill at all.

Mr. DICKINSON. I presume not.

Mr. GWIN. I am prepared to act any moment
upon it, but the California bill is of more importance than this. There is bloodshed in that coun-

tance than this. There is bloodshed in that country for want of legislation, and I think it my duty to press these bills.

Mr. DICKINSON. I am most favorably inclined both to the senators from California and their class of business. I will commence with them the earliest and stay with them the latest to finish their business; but the bill has occupied so much time already, that I am fearful it will not pass unless it is finished now. Therefore it is that I ask the yeas and nays upon the question of its postponement.

Mr. EWING. If the vote can be taken witht further discussion, I will go against the post-nement; if it cannot, I hope it will be post-

Mr. FOOTE. I will explain the vote which I shall give on this question. I shall vote against the present motion upon the principle of econo-mizing time. Furthermore, I shall do so because I conceive the Committee on Finance are entitled,

The question being taken on the motion to postpone, it was rejected—yeas 15, nays 30—as follows: follows: Yeas-Messrs. Barnwell, Benton, Dodge of Iowa, Fremont, Gwin, Hale, Norris, Pratt, Shields, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Walker, Whit-

comb, and Yulee—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Clarke Navs—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, and Winthrop—30.

Mr. HALE. 1 had nearly completed what I had to say, and I will occupy the attention of the Senate by a moment or two longer. It is no part

Mr. Had to say, and I will occupy the attention of the Senate but a moment or two longer. It is no part of my purpose to take up time, and it is no part of my expectation to defeat this bill. I know the my expectation to defeat this bill. I know the history of legislation too well. There is a sort of specific gravity which carries measures of this sort through in some way —God knows how it is done; but such is the fact, and I do not expect to defeat them. I simply wish, therefore, to express my views, and let the matter go.

I wish to answer one single argument of the chairman of the Committee on Finance. He speaks

chairman of the Committee on Finance. He speaks of our duty to repose confidence in the administration, and to give them the means to carry out the law. We have a right to judge as to what the law requires; and when we see upon the face of the treaty that the Government does not want the money for nine months to come, we cannot shut our eyes to the facts, we cannot be blind, however boldly it may be asseverated to the contrary, and however obstinately it may be denied, that the Government do not want this money for any purpose of keeping the public faith. There is no course of argument which can blind the observation of every senator that this is not what the money is wanted for, because the money is not to be paid for within nine months.

A single other remark. It is pretended to com-

pare the appropriation made at this time to those covering the fiscal year, and it was said that the objection which was made to this applied to every other appropriation in the fiscal year. I.do not so understand it. The appropriations for the fiscal year are wanted for the present moment. A so with this. The first dollar of this will not be touched, and cannot be legally demanded out of the treasury until three months after the close of the next session of Congress. Such being the fact, it requires a degree of credulity and of faith which I confess I have not got, for us to believe that the necessities of the Government require it—that it is to keep the public faith whole and invi-

Having made these statements and placed my-self upon a position which I think is impregnable, that the Government do not want the money, and sury, not to grant the money until the necess vernment call for it, I will myself be governed by this consideration; and having thus defined my own position, I am not disposed to trespass upon the time of the Senate. [CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

From the Charleston Mercury.

Letter of the Governor. Messrs. Entrons: Knowing that it will be highly interesting to your numerous readers to have authentic information as to the course our Governor will adopt at the present time, I hasten to furnish you with the following communication which has just reached me, and to request its put which has just reached included in the lication as soon as possible.

Respectfully, yours,

J. A. LELAND.

PENDLETON, Sept. 21, 1850. DEAR COLONEL: I have received your letter, in which the propriety of an immediate meeting of the Legislature is suggested. That body in December last adopted the following resolutions, viz:

"That should the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure, become a law of Congress, the Governor is hereby earnestly requested to call together the Legislature, should it not be in session the time of the passage of such law."

To execute this request, "forthwith," would in my judgment, be unwise and impolitic. In an emergency like the present, it is vitally important to avoid precipitation. The most conclusive reasons exist why South Carolina should be deliberate and weary in her movements. A false step on the part, at this juncture, might ruin the cause in which the whole South is embarked. We have solemnly resolved no longer to submit to Con-gressional aggression and Northern fanaticism. That resolve ought to be carried into effect with That resolve ought to be carried into effect with calmness and great discretion by a united people. While, I may almost say, I personally know, that no division exists in our ranks on the question of resistance, at all hazards I am not certain, that the best mode of making that resistance effective has best mode of making that resistance effective has been agreed upon. Let then, the remedy for fedbeen agreed upon. Let then, the remedy for led-eral usurpation from this period to the day of the regular session of the Legislature, be the subject of ceaseless consideration. Let meetings be prompt-ly held in every district and parish, in order that when the great council of the State shall assemble, it will be ready to act, and not to deliberate

Our stated elections will take place in less than a month. It is pretty certain, therefore, that the present Legislature cannot be convened. To call together the body soon to be elected, only about together the body soon to be elected, only about five weeks preceding the time when it must assemble under the constitution, would, on my part, display a heedlessness not warranted by the momentous consequences involved in the issue before us. Give the intervening time to the people to consider and prepare measures that will insure success. On a matter of such immeasurable moment, a little delay, be you assured, will be productive of the most signal advantages.

But again, the Nashville Convention is to reassemble on the 11th of November, or just two

semble on the 11th of November, or just two weeks before the meeting of our Legislature. The latter, consequently, it is nearly certain, will be in session after the adjournment of the Convention. It will be in readiness to ratify the acts of that august Council, or to take such other course

that august Council, or to take such other course as the exigency of the crisis may demand.

Would not an extraordinary convocation of the representatives of the people of South Carolina immediately before or at the time of the assembling of the Southern Convention, in which this State will doubtless be fully represented, embarrass the proceedings of a body convened for the purpose of determining upon the mode and measure of redress for Southern grievances? If so, what useful end could be attained by an extra call what useful end could be attained by an extra call that could not be better reached at the regular ses-

Georgia will shortly hold her convention. Virginia, the flag-bearer of the South, unless our sister State contend successfully for the honor on legislature in the event of the passage of the Wil-mot Proviso, or if the slave trade be abolished in the District of Columbia. That Mississippi, Ala-bama, and Florida will take the field, we have the assurance of their solemnly recorded declarations.

South Carolina, it is well kowb, is willing to occupy any honorable post that may be assigned her. In a few weeks, having surveyed the entire field of operations, we shall be well prepared to co-operate with our sister States in the noble task of preserving, unimpaired, the federative princi-

Very truly, yours, &c., WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK Col. JOHN A. LELAND

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1850. The Union and the States.

Congress has adjourned-look to the States The time has at length come to determine whether this is a federative or consolidated Govmment. The question is no longer specula

-it is the most solemn and terrible of the ealities of life. If this is a consolidated Government, the sole judge in its several departments of its own powers, then there is no reme dy for any act of aggression or oppression which a majority may attempt, but revolution-forcible resistance. If it is a federative Government, then the powers of the States may be resorted to, in order to repel usurpation and redress violations of their rights.

The late acts of Congress affect in a vital manner the people of one half the States of the at least, to as much consideration and respect as manner the people of one half the States of the will be afforded to them by voting in support of the views now stated by the chairman of that which the Federal Government undertakes to which the Federal Government undertakes to proscribe and limit to certain geographical boundaries, and to exclude from all recent and future acquisitions of territory.

If the Federal Government has the right to revent the territorial extension of such institu us as fifteen States prefer, then these States are not the equals of the other fifteen in this Union-but are subordinate and subject. And if one of the rights of equals, and that essential in the rivalry for property and power, be denied at the will of a numerical majority, then any other or all other rights are held by the same tenure. If the proscribed fifteen States submit to this aggression on their territorial rights, the enemy is at the door of their domicils. If they cannot resist effectually this assault on their from tier, they can make no resistance to an act of universal emancipation, which immediately enlists and arms three millions of people in their midst against them.

The institution of alavery, as one of propert nd society, is the most delicate, the most vital, the greatest in money value, the deepest in social value, of any that has ever been attacked or de fended. We have now in Congress a majority opposed to it-and a majority which asserts that all its acts are law, and cannot be resisted except by a successful rebellion. Now if this is true, the slavery institution of the South exists by precisely the same tenure as that of the British and French West Indies lately did. So far as the question of legal right is concerned we are at the will and power of the North, which at any day may convert three millions of slaves at the South into citizens, and their owners, if they persist in pretending to be such, into rebels. For the doctrine is distinctly asserted by this very majority, that the Federal Government, in one or the other of its branches, is the sole indue of the extent of its own powers. And although there are some who are willing to subolate that the money is wanted. Now, sir, when I look upon the face of the treaty, and see that nine months are wanted before the money is required, I confess that I listen with incredulous ear Constitutional resistance to these acts, apply with tenfold force to resistance to the very measures which they avow a readiness to oppose .-They tell us of the power of the North, and of ities the Government, and of our own weakness That is their main argument. Well, if we cannot resist a usurpation now, which does not directly enlist in its favor three millions of persons in the South, how can we resist an act which would?

> Let us now see then whether the States hav any right or power under the present Constitution to protect themselves, against any act of the Federal Government. If they have, then the next question is whether we had better resist an aggression on the territorial rights of the South, or wait until other rights are attacked, with more power, to support the assault and less to resist

We are in a new era. All the great question of Government and society are raised. And hey are given not to the student in the closet, not o speculative philosophers, but to men and citiens whose property, whose honor, whose safety ere at stake. Let us address ourselves to the great argument with minds undisturbed by pasion, by fear, by prejudice, by party, and looking only for truth, for right, for liberty, for safety let us reason and act like men who have a stupendous responsibility to the present and future

More of "Billy Patterson."

The question which heads the article we suboin from the Albany Atlas, has greatly exercised the ingenuity of the partizan prints of late. Each side stoutly claims for its side the exclusive honor of perfect "Nationality," and the organs due of their leaders-the other side only furnishing recruits.

In a few months the quarrel w ll be reversed and each will be as anxious to disclaim the paternity of the bantling as they now are to assert it. The child of many fathers is a rick etty, unhealthy little creature at best-its life spasmodic only, with no healthy vitality about and the date of its demise not far distant. The Atlas says:

WHICH IS THE NATIONAL PARTY !- The Whig ress is just now engaged in showing to the bouth that it alone is the National Party, and that the Democratic party is sectional, broken, and contaminated with Free-soilism. The Washington Republic leads off in this strain, and the New York Express follows. The latter says:

The pretensions of the "Democracy" national consideration, the events of the past two years have abundantly demonstrated to be frail, frail indeed. Here at the North, having shaken hands with the open and avowed disturbers of Southern repose,—having taken to its bosom the Butlers, the Van Burens, with the whole race of apostates that followed in their train-of course it is preposterous to look for anything like a union with the "Democracy" at the South, when the time comes round for the the South, when the time comes round for the assembling of a National Convention to nominate a President to be voted for by all sections. We notice quite a number of country merchants

The way it Works The Pittsburg papers contain the fellowin

paragraph: "THE SLAVES STILL MOVING .- We still hear accounts of large numbers of Fugitive slaves de parting for the Colonies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is estimated that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred have already left the two suburbs, and a large number are preparing to follow. The stories which are told of the distress occasioned by this flight, have made a deep impression on the public mind. One case has come under our own observation in which a rusband left his wife who was nursing a very young infant. We believe that in this instance wife was perfectly willing to allow her husband to go alone and make arrangements for ob-taining a settled home in the Canadas; but we somtimes hear of panie stricker men who aban-don those who look to them for support; we hope and believe, however, that there are not many cases of this kind.

There was a meeting of negroes held last der what action should be taken in the present crisis. There is a call for a general meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, to be held on Monday next, for the purpose of expressing their hatred to the slave law. We have heard also, that a movement is on foot to get up a meeting in Pittsburgh. The passage of the Slave Bill has caused much more excitement than we antici-pated. The opinion that the law must be recaled seems to be universal in this neighbor-

These fugitive slaves, be it remembered, le penly in the face of day-the United States ofcials, and the people permitting, if not sympa hizing in the movement. This Bill bids fair to rove a better Colonization scheme than the Ebony Line-and the concluding paragraph shows the public sentiment.

On the other side one fugitive slave has bee aptured in New York under the law.

A very small specimen of a paper printed n the smallest of the United States, " little Rhody," notices Gov. Towns' proclamation in the following characteristic terms:

EOMBASTES FURIOSO .- Governor Towns, c. Georgia, has issued a proclamation calling at other Southern Convention, and says:

"Your institutions are in jeopardy, your feel ags wantonly outraged, your social organization derided, your honor deeply wounded, and the Federal Constitution violated, by a series of aggressive measures all tending to the consumm tion of one object—the Abolition of Slavery."-

When the South submits to insult and injury nd acquiesces patiently in any outrage, then indeed will her sons deserve to be sneered at even by the denizens of the "Dorr State."

The little gnats, however, are only imitating the big-bugs, which buzz the same tune :- "it is all bluster." The action of Georgia will show whether her people are in earnest or not, and confound the calculations of those who misunderstand the character of her people, because assimilating it to their own.

A letter from Gov. SEABROOK, of South Carolina, explaining his reasons for not calling ogether the Legislature of that State now, will be found in another column. These reasons were well understood here, and were self-evident to all acquainted with the facts stated by the Governor. As, however, a wrong construction night possibly have been put upon his silene by those who were not informed on these points. this letter will effectually prevent any misinterpretation or mistake in the matter

The readiness both of the State of South Carolina, and of Gov. SEABROOK, "to co-operate" in the resistance which the South is organizing against the surrender and spoliation bills, no one who knows anything of either, can doubt.

The attitude assumed by him is evidently judicious, and his course precisely that which the circumstances demanded—while the spirit that breathes through the whole letter cannot be mis-

The Restoration of Peace and Harmony.

The Rochester Democrat lays down the following platform, on which the citizens of that State, irrespective of party, are invited to take their stand. Speaking of Mr. STEVENS' notice of his intention to introduce his bills, that print

"Here let us take our stand. Let us pledge each other, and cause every representative vote for, to pledge us and the country,

1st. To advocate and vote for the abolition of

slavery in Utah and New Mexico slavery in the District of Columbia.

trials by jury to persons claimed as fugitive 4th. To oppose the admission of any State n with a constitution tolerating into the Un

To advocate and vote for a bill securing

5th. To support and vote for all constitutinal ensures to relieve the Federal Government rom all responsibility for the existence o

slavery.

It is a Whig who proposes this platform—but it is a platform on which every man can stand, be he Democrat or what not."

Dinner to Senators Hunter and Mason. A public dinner, at Warrenton, Virginia, will oe given to these able and faithful Senators o the Old Dominion, to-morrow.

The senior editor of this paper having been nvited, as a token of approbation of the course of each insinuate that the "credit" attaching to he has pursued on the recent measures of Conthe passage of the Adjustment, was justly the gress, has gone to partake of it, and will be absent for a few days.

> Shakespeare at fault for once. Senator Dayron has published a eard which proves that the immortal "Will," was mistaken. when he said :

> "He that fliches from me my good name. Takes that which nought enriches him' since it seems somebody has enriched himself by filching Mr. DAYTON's to the tune of thirty-

even hundred dollars. We clip this notice from the Commercial Ad-

" WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1850 - 3 P. M. Beware of forged drafts, purporting to be en-dersed by the subscriber. One such for thirtyseven hundred dollars has been negotiated and another of like amount offered at different banks in New Jersey.

WM. L. DAYTON.

We extract the following statement from the Richmond Examiner. Why can't Southern merchants lay in their supplies in that city, inste d of going further and faring worse !

The fall trade of Richmond opens with very mate a President to be voted for by all sections.

* * To give countenance to such a party, then, it is clear, would only be to strike a blow at the domestic harmony of the Republic. Every vote cast for Old Hunkerism is a vote strengthening the Free-sail faction, and to invigorate that is but to keep alive a section.

We notice quite a number of country merchants in the city, mos. of whom, we are pleased to learn, will make their entire purchases here.—
They might go among the Yankees and fare worse. Some of them assure us that they are satisfied, from experience, of the superior advantages of the Richmond over the Northern market; tional party at the North, which must necessarily create an antagonist sectional party at the South.

and we have no doubt this is true as it respects the city limits, on pain of a moderate scale.

CONGRESSIONAL

IN SENATE.

Monday, September 30, 1850. Monday, September 30, 1850.

The Senate met this morning at nine o'clock. Among the incidental business of the day,
Mr. WALKER introduced a till explanatory of the act granting bounty lands to soldiers, passed Saturday night. Through an error of one of the clerks, the word "patent" had been omitted in the engrossment. The bill was intended to provide that no soldier should have the option of assigning his land to another party, until he shall have received his patent for the same. The omission made by the clerk in copying this amendment ion made by the clerk in copying this amendmen lestroyed its force and left the soldier free to se his bounty land on his own terms, and before get ing out his patent, if he chooses. In view of this act, Mr. WALKER hoped the explanatory bill would be permitted to pass by general consent.

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir.

Mr. WALKER. Well, that, I suppose, sir, is

the end of the bill. The object of his amendment was to prevent the soldiers' bounty lands from becoming the prey of the speculators and land sharks. Unless this bill was passed that object would be defeated; and the mistake of the engrossing cler would enure to the benefit of the land-jobbers an their monopoly of the public lands. Mr. Wal-ken appealed, as a personal favor to the senator from Georgia to withdraw his objections to this

xplanatory bill.

Mr. BENTON presented the case. Here is a bill passed, the intention and object of the Senate being one thing, and the mere mechanical omis-sion of an important word or two by the Clerk, changing it to an entirely different thing. And while it is the desire of the Senate to repair this mistake, which threatens to turn over the whole of these land house. of these land bounties to the mercy of the specu-lators, it is in the power of a single senator to defeat the intent of the law by an objection. On single senator, sir, rises in his place to do it. Mr. DAWSON. Well, the senator need not b

n such a rage about it.

Mr. RENTON It is enough to put a man in

rage. Mr. DAWSON said that as the mistake in the bounty land bill was a mistake of the Clerk, he would withdraw his objection to the passage of this explanatory bill. But if the mistake had been made by the Senate, he should have adhered

to his objection.

And the explanatory bill was passed, explain ng the law to mean that the soldier shall not have power to assign his bounty land until he shall have taken out a patent for the same. This explanatory bill was sent over to the House, where it fell to the ground—so that the object of Messrs. Benton and Walker is defeated at last.

RAIN KING.

Mr. BERRIEN moved that Professor Espy's report on Metoerology be printed on folio fools ap to accommodate it to the plates.

Mr. HALE suggested that the printing be sup-

ressed as a more expedient alternative.

Mr. BERRIEN explained that but little would he saved in that way, as the main expense had al-ready been incurred in the printing of the plates. Resolution agreed to.
The Committee on Military Affairs, through

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, reported back the unfinished business in their hands, and were dis-The Senate then had an Executive session of ADJOURNMENT

At twelve M. the doors being opened, Mr. W. R. KING, President pro tem. expres to the Senate, in a neat and appropriate address, his thanks and his congratulations, wishing them all a safe and happy return to their homes and their families, concluding with the following re-The Senate of the United States stands adjourn-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, September 30, 1850.

The Committee on enrolled bills reported the sivil and diplomatic, and the Indian appropriation bills for the signature of the Santonian appropriation. oills for the signature of the SPEAKER. The House concurred in a resolution of the Senate to suspend the Joint rules which forbid the sending of bills to either House for concurrence or to the President for his signature, on the last day

the session, Mr. HOLMES moved a suspension of the rule with the view to take up and put on its passage, Senate resolution providing for the distribution of the "Annals of Congress." Lost.

Mr. MARSHALL, by a suspension of the rules, moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill for the relief of Charlotte Lynde. Agreed The bill having been twice read, Mr. MARSHALL

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., moved to reconside the vote by which the committee was discharged.

The question being on the reconsideration, Mr. JOHNSON proceeded in some remarks in reference o the bill, and called for the reading of the repor

on it.

The report having been read.

Mr. J. continued his remarks, and intimated that he should use all his right of speech to defeat the bill, and if necessary to speak until the hour of At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, he con

At the request of Mr. MARSALI, he consensed to yield the floor to a motion to postpone the question until the second Monday of December next, which was made and agreed to.

A bill supplementary to the bounty land bill, correcting an error made in the Senate in engrossing the said bill, by which the words "of the parat" after the word "issue" was omitted, was ent" after the word "issue" was omitted, wa

received from the Senate.

Mr. KAUFMAN endeavored to get up a bill granting a pension to John Le Roy, who had lost a limb in the late war, and who was in this city in a destitute condition, but he acquisced in a moion of Mr. JONES to take up a general bill for the re

lief of all who had lost a limb or an eye, or who had sustained any other bodily mutilation in the Mexican war, but the House refused to suspend Mr. POTTER endeavored to have the Commit-

tee of the Whole discharged from the considera-tion of the bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage. Failing in that, he moved that the bill be postponed to the third Monday in December next. The motion was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, a committee was

the communication to make to the House.

Mr. MILLER moved to take up the Senate upplementary bounty land bill.
Mr. COBB, of Alabama, Wentworts, and

Mr. MILLER moved to suspend the rules, and ne ayes and nays were ordered. The Clerk commenced the call, which was in terrupted to receive a report from the committee appointed to communicate with the President, to the effect that he had no further communication to

The call was then continued, and when abou alf way through, the hour of 12 o'clock, M., ar The SPEAKER rose, stated the fact, and ad-

ourned the House, sine die [By Telegraph-For the "Southern Press,"] NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28, 1850.

Condition of the Markets, &c. On Tuesday, 800 bales cotton were sold-ma ket easy-middling 12; a 12; To-day (28th, 9 000 bales have been sold at previous quotations The week's sales amount to 5,040; good middling

131: fair 131. Coffee is firm and prices advanced. Sales Rio at 12 a 13 cents per lb. Breadstuffs quiet-Provisions steady-Sugars and Molasses firm.

Вацимове, Sept. 39, 1850-р. The slaves confined in the Harrisburg jail on the charge of inciting a riot, were brought before Judge McAlister, United States Commissioner, Judge McAlister, United States Commissioner, this effernoon, under the fugitive slave law. Mr. Tuylor proved his property, and the slaves were delivered over to him. He took them off unmo-

the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than

Kanapper Sentenced .- A white man named Fay, sometime since arrested in Rockingham ounty, (Va.,) upon the charge of having kidapped a negro in Rockbridge, was a few days since sentenced in the Rockbridge court to six years' confinement in the penitentiary. Whistling .- The city of Galena, Illinois assed an ordinance prohibiting whistling within

The Syracuse Split.

For the purpose of showing the exact position of the two wings of the Whig party of New York, we append the two sets of resolutions, accompanied by enough of the proceedags to render them intelligible. It will be seen hat the Sewardites have completely checkmated the Administration men, by inducing them first to offer the olive branch, and adopt the Free-soil platf rm : and then after obtaining their expression of "confidence in the honest ourpose and patriotic motives" of Senator SEWARD, submitting a test which it was impossible for them to swallow without stultifying

Again we urge upon every Southern Whig o read those resolutions, and determine whether e can consistently co-operate with men who old the opinions which both avow? For the ourposes of the party organization at the North Mr. Dura's may have been better than Mr. Cro-WELL's-but for the South there is no choice, since both openly declared the hostility of the Whig party of New York to the extension of slavery.

The stars of the SEWARDS and the VAN BURENS is in the ascendant in the empire State. Will Southern men "acquiesce" in the docrines of either-and cling to the name of Whig or Democrat, when such are the high priests of their former parties?

But the resolutions speak more strongly than any comments of ours, and we therefore lay them before our readers.

Mr. DUER said he had no doubt but that when Mr. DUER said he had no doubt but that when the resolutions were read, they would be received with satisfaction, that the committee were unanimous with one trifling exception; and he hoped that the dissension on that point would not be so long. He then proceeded to read the resolutions as follows:

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York re-

new the declaration of their attachment to the well known and established principles and meas-ures of the Whig party of the United States, as based upon a sound construction of the Consti-tution, and tending to the best interests of the

nation.
2. Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and as such to be implicitly obeyed by the citizens of every section, and by the authorities of every State; that we will faithfully observe all its provisions and compromises; that we will resist promptly, firmly, and by all necessary means, any attempt from any quarter to overthrow it; and that in all cases of doubt as to its meaning, we will appeal to and abide by the decisions of

reme Court of the United States.
Resolved, That the interests of the whole Union demand such a revision of the tariff of 1846 as shall afford more equal and effective protection to American industry and develope the resources, encourage the labor, and promote the welfare of the whole country; and that we regard with spe-cial satisfaction the establishment of manufactures in those sections and States which have hitherto esisted with most tenacity Whig principles and policy, as tending to remove prejudice, enlighten public sentiment, and build up an identity of interests and opinion in all sections of our comn

4. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty the General Government to make such appro priations for improving the rivers and harbors of different sections as their condition may re-

5. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York deeply lament the dispensation that removed from the sphere of his great usefulness, our late lamented Chief Magistrate, whose purity of purpose, lofty patriotism, devoted and self-sacrificing sarvices and stern uncompromising resolution in the path of duty, had justly endeared him to his country-

6. Resolved, That the Whigs of this State, have tried in various capacities, the ability, the wisdom, the patriousm and the devotion to the best interests of the country, of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, and that from the experience of the past, and their knowledge of his private and public virtues, they repose the atmost confidence in his administration of the Govern-ment, and his maintenance of the well known principles of the Whig creed. 7. Resolved, That while the Whig party

New York remain unalterably opposed to the exhave no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit such entension, a liberal spirit of oleration should be exercised in regard to conflict ing opinious touching measures which have been adopted by Congress for the adjustment of the questions arising from our late territorial acquisi-tions: that we rejoice in the admission of Califor-nia as a free State, and are prepared to acquiesce in the recent action of Congress for the settlement of the boundary line between New Mexico and Texas, and a creation of territorial government for New Mexico and Utah, in the confident belie that these acts of conciliation will result in the exclusion of slavery from the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States, and at the same time tend to restore those cordial sentiments and fra:er-nal ties which ought ever to be charished between the different sections of our common country.

8. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York have confidence in the honest purpose and pa triotic motives which animated the Whig senator and representatives from this State in the Federal Legislature, upon the embarrassing question which have been agitated during the prese gress: that we recognize in their course and con-duct, an earnest desire to seek the permanence and advancement of the best interests of the Union

and although in the conscientious discharge of their duty, they have felt constrained to adopt differing and antagonistic views, we admire the honesty and approve the candor and the tolerance, with which, upon exciting questions, they have nevertheless differed like brethren. 9. Resolved, That the Whig administration the affairs of this State, has been eminently vigorous and successful, and marked by a paramoun devotion to the best good of the great mass of ou people: and that we confidently appeal to its re-sults and to the important laws which have been

enacted under it, for proof that it merits the confidence and support of the Whigs of New York. 10. Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of New York, appreciate the importance to the State and the Union of the impending political contest, and that they will do whatever united, harmomonious, and energetic action can accomplish to secure such a result, as shall promote the welfare of the country, by making permanent the ascendancy of Whig principles in the councils of the State and of the Nation.

A motion was then made that the resolution be laid on the table temporarily, when The President said that he understood that on to be by no means a test question, but simply a temporary laying them aside.
The motion was carried by 57 to 49.

Mr. Cornwell then called for the consideration of the resolutions, which being before the Convention, Mr. C. offered the following as a

Resolved, That this convention, respecting those who have sustained Whig principles with equal ardor in prosperity and adversity, rejoice in the opportunity now offered for making expressions of renewed confidence in the present National Administration and in the wisdom and efficiency with which it has been administered under circumstant and different contracts.

nces of unusual embarrassment and dif-

Resolved, That while we lament most deeply the irreparable loss of ou. Chief Magistrate, Ger ZACHARY TAYLOR, at a crisis in our country's history, which his clear judgment and Roman firmness seemed so peculiarly designed to meet, we deem it most fortunate for the Nation that his place is filled by a successor so distinguished and capable as Millard Fillmore, in whose experi-

ence, fidelity, and enlightened statesmanship, the people of New York have learned to repose entire confidence. Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for the signal ability and fidelity with which he has sustained in the United States Senate, those beloved principles of public policy so long cherished by the Whigs of the Empire State, expressed in State and County Conventions, as well as in the votes and instructions of our State Legislature—those principles are eminently National and Republican, because they are just and equitable.

because they are just and equitable.

Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as a State, and with a free constitution,

ries on the first indication that slavery or involunary servitude is likely to be introd

The substitute also embraces the following ad-

Recolved, That we unanimously recommend the several candidates presented for the suffrages of the people by this Convention, to the united and energetic support of the Whigs of New York, as men of distinguished ability and worth, and of unblemished reputation and of tried fidelity to the principles of the Whig party, and as being sever-ally qualified, in every respect, for the high and honorable trusts for which they have this day been

Mr. Bush, of Erie, moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee of eight to report on. He could not vote to censure any set of men, especially Mr. Duer and the eighteen others who voted differently from what the paper wishing to be called the organ of the Whig party in this State, called "a violent effot to kill the Whig Mr. Dickinson, of Steuben, said that he had i

tended not to say any more in the convention, bu he could not silently hear any man abuse a major ity of the convention, Mr. Bush, of Erie, said he did not intend to it jure the feelings of any member of the convention He was for the harmony of the party. Mr. Dickinson replied. He said that the gen tleman and his friends had taken a bad position

when they endeavored to get up a split in the Whig party, with Washington Hunt, one of the most sterling Whigs in the State, at its head.

He approved Mr. Herr's course in Congress, as he did the course and doctrines of Senator Seward in his controversy with the Governor of Virginia, when he wished him to give up freemen from this State.

Mr. Duer, of Oswego, said that if the Congression with the control of the congression with the congression wi when they endeavored to get up a split in the

Mr. Duer, of Oswego, said that if the Convention passed the resolutions proposed by the delegate from Cayuga, the Whig party was broken up, and where the majority would go remained to be seen hereafter. He hoped that the been directly enacted by Congress. He who

Mr. Cornwell, of Cayuga, hoped that if tion prevailed, the committee would be in creased to 16.

Mr. Du-r called for the ayes and nays, and was willing that the committee be increased to 16. The resolutions were then submitted to the committee as enlarged. Ayes 64, nays 57.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 3; p. m. Mr. Chaffee, of Erie, substituted E. R. Jewet his place, he being obliged to return home.

Mr. Duer, Chairman of the Committee on Resc

Mr. Cornwell then called up his resolutions offered as substitutes to the set of last evening, to the North for the sole and express purpose of

which he made the following addition:
Resolved, That the Whigs of New York have confidence in the honest purposes and particular motives which animated the Whig representatives from this State in the federal legislature, while embarrassing measures have been agitated in the ally. But we may be told, that this is not the The yeas and mays on the substitute resoluti, and that we should not fall out with the

The question on the resolutions as amended was then taken for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th by accla-After the vote on the resolutions, Mr. Duer and

his friends left the convention.

The President then addressed the convention as The courtesy which had been extended towards him, induced him to believe that he might be indulged in a few remarks. No political defeat of his whole life has caused him the pain that he experienced at the present moment. He had heard it intimated out of doors that he had been partial in the selection of members of the com-mittee on resolutions. This charge he replied. His duty, as presiding officer of this convention, had now been discharged. He renewed his declarations of attachment to the Whig party; that party whose honors he had received and whose efeats he had shared. It appeared that the committee could not agree. Doctrines had been advanced as Whig doctrines, which he and those who thought like him, could not recognize as such. It therefore seemed consistent to resign the chair into other hands. This he did with the

best feelings to all. LATER AND IMPORTANT. -The committee of the seceding delegates has called a State convention to assemble at Utica, on Thursday, the 17th of October, to be composed of one delegate from each we have held meetings, made repeated public They also recommend that now free, and primary meetings be held in every county address will be very long. It is the production of the Hon. Wm. Duer.

Alabama

We see in several of the Alabama papers, a proposal made to hold meetings throughout the State, to declare the sense of the people on the course to be taken, to avert the results of the late acts of Congress. The Legislature of that State does not meet until 1851, and that alone can call a convention. But the plan now proposed, is to pronounce the sense of the people of the State. We hope it will be done, and that every meeting will send delegates to the Nashville Convention also.

The following able article is from the Ad ertiser and Gazette of Montgomery.

It is not our purpose here to go over the ar guments frequently adduced in our colums, to show the monstrous injustice and unconstitutionality of the measures which have just received the sanction of laws. Every man in the South has recognized the principle that the territories of the United States, however acquired, are the common property of the people, the whole people, each and every one, in each and every State of the Union; that they have a right to go there with their property, and that the United States Government is bound by the Constitution to protect them in the enjoyment of that property of whatever description, so long as the ofted States holds supreme dominions over it. That this protection must be afforded by the

General Government and cannot be waived or relinquished by it until it authorizes the people the inhabitants of a territory, to organize State Government for themselves; at which time the limits of the proposed new State is prescribed by Congress, and a complete relinqu State constitution, of all control over the primary disposal of the public lands is distinctly re-This has been the invariable practice of ouired. This has been the invariable practice of the Government, and is in strict accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States. We hold it, then, as a correct principle, one that cannot be successfully controverted, that those who without this conse t of Congress—the trustee of the people of the United States—undertake to erect or establish a State government upor and over the public domain, and to pass funda-mental laws, excluding the people of one half the States with their property therefrom, are guilty of usurpation—of downright revolution, and the failure of Congress to provide them a territorial government does not in the least after The Supreme dominion over this territory was in the United States, and could egitimately exercised by none, but by the consent of Congress, the authorized agent of the people of the United States.

We hold, then, that no State has been legitinately formed in California—that all acts done there, to that end, have been pure usurpations; and that to the extent that Congress sanctions their injustice to any part of the people of the United States, it is an enactment in effect-to all intents and purposes-of that injustice itself; we see no escape from this conclusion. This is the view t ken of this measure by the Southern States, and against it they have been waging a war of resolutions for the last six or eight months. But it is useless to multiply words and arguments-this and all the other great measures that have so long engrossed the public attention have all been settled by Congress, and settled against the South. From all the territory acquired from Mexico, we have been as effectually excluded as if a wall of brass had been thrown around it. California, embracing the whole ex-

torial government is established for New Mexico tent of our territory on the Pacific, has been and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that slavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jeffersonian ordinance over those territoments have been established for Utah and New admitted into the Union under a which slavery is forever excluded. Govern-ments have been established for Utah and New Mexico, with the distinct announcement on the part of a majority of both Houses of Congress and the Executive, that the Mexican laws are in force there, and that they exclude slavery—and

these laws Congress refused to repeat.

The legislation in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia, is much more offensive to the South than any hitherto enacted or proposed It is in fact a direct recognition, and a exercise of the power by Congress, to abolish slavery in the District. The penal'y for carrying a slave into the District,—either for sale, or to pay an honest debt by giving the property to a creditor-is the freedom of the slave. made by Mr. Pearee of Maryland, to strike out the clause freeing the slave, and insert in lien thereof a penalty in money of from three to five hundred dollars, one half to go to the United States, but this was voted down by the Northern majority in the Senate. The reason was too obvious—they desired the exercise of the power to free the slave, and hence they would not annex

pecuniary penalty.

This is a simple statement of the result of the labors of Congress in reference to these matters at the present session, to celebrate which bonfires and illuminations have been resorted to in the metropolis of the nation, and in which some Southern politicians were torch-bearers in the funeral possession to the grave of Southern

rights. It is unmanly on the part of the South to discuss these questions further. Almost every man in the Southern States had expressed the determination to resist the Wilmot P.oviso. dutions might be recommitted to the com- kills by secret poison is more a murderer than the open, lawless and brutal assassins. The latter runs openly and boldly in pursuit of his object; the former proceeds stealthy in the dark, and no premonition is given to his intended vice tim to warn him of the ruin that is coming upon im, or the certain destruction that awaits him

This has been the course pursued in regard to the rights of the South by a set of unprincipled demagogues and superanuated politicians. They have broken down the barriers of the Constitution and trampled them under foot. Mr. Duer, Chairman of the Committee on Reso-ions, reported that the Committee could not been disregarded—the rights secured to the Southern States have been abrogated. Not robbing us of our property. The results of efforts at stealing our property are boldly and authoritatively published to the world, and it ex-

work of the Government, nor is it sanctioned by tions were then taken—yeas 74, nays 42. So the union for that which it cannot help. Substitutes were adopted.

Grant that this is so, and it does not answer our argument. We hold, that if such wrongs can be perpetrated within the Union, and there is no remedy for it, that one of the grand ob jects for which it was instituted has failed, and hat according to the Declaration of Independ ence, it is our right and our daty to provide new safe-guards for our future security and happiness. But is it not strange that these publicly avowed acts of robbery should go unnoticed, unpunished, by a Government instituted for the express protection of the property of the citizen, and yet, that its own should be arrested, tried and punished for interfering with the rights and the property of people of a foreign nation, as was the case during ple-of a foreign nation, as was and the late invasion of Cuba? Several negrocssome eight, we think-were brought to United States by the invaders, but they were

case s. But let us return from the digression, and onclude. For what, we ask, have numerous nectings been held throughout the South! No other acts of aggression have been comtemplated by the Southern people, than those which have President. In view of their probable ensetment we have held meetings, made repeated public declarations of our rights to the world, and to only question, then, for the people of Alabama now to decide is, whether they will submit or not; whether, in the language of the Freescilers, we have merely been "emitting gass"carpty bravado, without the least intention of carrying our resolves into execution or whether like freemen-like those from whom we inherit the glorious price of liberty—we have been re-

solving upon our rights with the firm determination of defending them.

In order to determine that question, let the cople in each county of the State assemble orthwith and express their views upon the propriety of holding a State Convention, for the urpose of determining whether we ought quietly to submit to these aggressions. This is due to our position in the Union—it is due to our past professions-it is due to our future prosperty—it is due to those gallant spirits, in other States, who are struggling in the same reat cause—it is due to the memory of the il-ustrious dead. We may be defeated (which we will not believe, and will not harbor the oward thought,) upon the final issue, but let us not at least endeavor "to grace our fall, and

make our ruin glorious.' Proclamation of the Governor of Missis

sippi. A telegraphic despatch was received here yes terday, announcing that Governor QUITMAN had ssued his proclamation, for a meeting of the Legislature of Mississippi, on the eighteenth of November next.

A party of Germans have erected in Steuenville, Ohio, an establishment for the manufacture of soda ash and chloride of lime. It is the only one of the kind in the United States; it is estimated that during the first year it will ment by the Convention, which is to form the produce between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of soda ash, and nearly \$20,000 in value of chloride of lime.

> A writer in the Boston Post perpetrates the llowing lines on a miniature, recently exhibit. ed in that city:

It says, 'tis "taken from memory ;" But the resemblance is so dim. The painter must, it seems to me, Have had the memory ta'en from him.

STEELE'S FASHIONABLE HAT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. THE SUBSCRIBER'S establish ment being one of the most extensive and fashionable retail HAT HOUSES in Charleston, the public may depend on finding there a superior assortment of all the latest styles of Hats for this fall. Fine French an extensive

Moleskin and Beaver Hats, with an extensive variety of fine black, and blue cloth Caps for gentlemens, youths, and children.
TO SOUTHERN PLANTERS. Planters can be supplied with Hats and Caps for plantation and house servants. Black, white, pearl, and drab water-proof Wool Hats with good hair and coarse cloth Caps.

W. STEELE,

Fashionable Hatter, 231 King, opposite Hazel

WHAT HAS TO BE DONE DAILY SHOULD

BE WELL DONE. MEMBER OF CONGRESS should leave

Washington without one of Parker's wonder-Razor Strops and a Swiss Razor; his Badger-ir Shaving Brush and Walnut Off Shaving ap. A new assortment of all the above opened is day. PARKER'S Perfumery and Fancy Store, Penn. av. near National Hotel.